20: Hart E-5 (195.) 1954 OA1 Philippines
Central Bisayan OA 14

In 1838 the Spaniards in Siaton told all the Filipinos to stay inside their homes on an appointed day. Population officials visited each residence on this day with an alphabetical list of names. Each family was given a family name.[50] The administration of Siaton, the tax accounts and other official records, were complicated by the lack of the people having a family name. There were many men known simply as Francisco, nicknamed Esco or Escong, often making it necessary for double nicknames to distinguish all the Escongs--such as Escongyawa. There are still communities in the Philippines where the people have family names that appear to have come from the same page of an alphabetical list.[51]

FROM 1845 TO THE PHILIPPINE REVOLUTION

In 1849 Tomas Mezquita succeeded Omedillas as the parish priest of Siaton. At this time the Siaton parish covered about 60 miles, from Zamboanguita to the Sicopon

[50] In this matter Gadiane is inconsistent for family names are given for capitans beginning in 1831. After Francisco Sugboanon came capitans Alejandro (1821-22); Felix (1823-24); Clemente (1825-26); Francisco Sugboanon (1827-28), re-elected; Etib (1829-30); Cayetano Cadingan (1831-32), first capitan with a family name; Celestino Makagig (1833-34); Etib (1835-36), re-elected; and Juan Jarnaes (1837-38).

[51] Most of the family names of the later leaders of Bonbonon cluster: Gajigan, Capoli, Garnaes, Janala, Jandug, Jangar, Japoli, Padunar, Pagulas, Paladar, Palagar, Palalomas, and Palalon. Since C and J are often interchangeable in Cebuano, such names as Capoli and Japoli were once probably identical.